Co Smith TRISTIAN NEFETTICE FINCE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY P. SHELDON WILLIAM A. DREW, EDITOR.

VOL. VII.

gs of onfin.

1-11-

Rus-L.Sal-Deging

to fill

grade

ve the

tations ed the

Sope-

ATIO

ness of

lity, it atmos. s indis-sick.

cheap

NS.

B.

R,

or ap-

LN, Manf.

Manf.

Macom-odies, da e smooth-he usual done by

Medford.

N. II.

attention

Hais, to

45

RY.

RE.

E,

o protective ele

insurance who is an

Agent.

D,

ER

CING.

General d. Sec-

011

BUONA

vols. 8v

DON.

S.

RDINER

Of L ard

ge.

GARDINER. ME. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1827.

[NEW SERIES, VOL. 1.-No. 48.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable on or be-the time of subscribing, or two dollars and the time of subscribing, or two dollars and the cents if paid within or at the close of the and in all cases where payment is deafter the expiration of a year, interest

Twenty-five cents each, will be allowed to agent, or other person, procuring new good subscribers; and 10 per cent will be wed to agents on all money collected and rded to the publisher, free of expense, nt that collected of new subscribers, for irst year's subscription.

subscription will be discontinued, ex-

arrearages are paid.

No subscription will be received for a less than six months; -- and all subscribers be considered as continuing their pat-inge, until a special request be made for continuance. All communications addressed to the editor

ablisher, and forwarded by mail must be free of postage. All ministers of this denomination, in United States, of regular standing, are eby respectfully requested to accept, each, a general agency for the Christian Intel-encer, to obtain subscribers, and collect,

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

remit subscriptions.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGEN

SHORT SERMONS. NO. 13. them learn first to show piety at home.—1 Tim.

There is no character so degrading as an impious female; and almost on a scale rgetting the station in which the God of ature has placed her, assumes the charter of a declaimer in what she may be suitable occasions, and in proper socia woman may modestly stand upon defence of religion, spiritedly defend ristianity from the aspersions of the camiator, and check the presumption of y one who may he so unmannerly as to nestion in her presence the reality of that hich is the greatest safeguard of female purity. But to make public places of rert, or social meetings, the witness of a man's piety and the zeal in the cause of ligion there manifested, the criterion by which to judge of the sense of religious duty and obligation which a woman possses, is preposterous in the extreme.— To make this the rule in judging of fenale piety, (and it is a rule too often idoptod,) is to give the bold and forward name for piety while it is not possessed, then the more retired and unassuming, who indeed may possess it in the truest ase of the word, are exposed to the desion of the more zealous part of the sex, and made victims to the envenomed tooth slander which is never sparingly used this outrageously righteous part of the nale community, in speaking of those think that the proper sphere for the ercise of female piety; is found in the mestic circle. That to "learn to show eir piety at home," by the practice of ose duties which home presents, is more consistent with the station which Provience has assigned her, than by forsaking ne and its duties, to run the giddy avenly Father, and to learn them to lisp s praise in their yet unformed accents, to sow in the tender ground of their hearts hose seeds of piety and virtue which in

his, this is indeed piety in woman. But what will the world say to such pity as this? Many of us know from ex-Prience what it will say. It will say that ou are destitute of religion. The world ill require that you should spend that e which you now devote to the practice virtue, those evenings which you now ote to the society of your husband, to he his cares and recompense him for toilsome labors of the day, to the more ular method of spending these hours meetings which the world dignifies with epithet of "religious." This will be aired of you by the world, if you wish btain from it the reputation of being an exemplarily pious woman." But be not conformed to this world, but be assormed by the renewing of your id, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable, and perfect will of God," at which your heavenly Parent requires you in acquitting yourselves as good istians in the station which he has asigned you. Be willing to bear the cross ich a censorious world may lay upon ou for hearkening unto God rather than o men, and remember for your consoon, that it is his own right hand which sents the crown that will reward you enfold for your toils in this life and give those consolations in death which the

orld can neither give nor take away.

J. W. H.

future life may reward her cares, and

which she will delight to see spring forth

and bud and blossom and yield those fruits

which will make them blessed through

life and smooth the rugged path of her

wn old age, and soften her dying pillow.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

While Calvinists and others are continually declaiming about the demoralizing tendency of liberal views, we have thought that readers with some of the genuine fruits of of a cruel and malignant persecution carried on by the orthodox against a pious hberal at the discretion of the publisher, until christian, will show what calvinists have done, and what they would undoubtedly do again had they the power which they have We are indebted for it to the Christian Regpiled from Dr. Toulmin's life of Mr. Biddle.

> JOHN BIDDLE. Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment-of whom the world was not worthy .- HEBREWS.

John Biddie was born at Wotton-underand pious. After he had received the ruequal degradation is that female who, prosecuted his studies with so much assiter of a declaimer in what she may be eased to call her religion. Not but that tinize and impugn popular errors, began served he was determined more by reason than authority." This is at once the evidence and the just eulogium of an original mind; and in the days of Biddle was a faculty as rare as it was invaluable. In 1638, he graduated B. A. and assumed the office of a tutor in the University, which he filled with singular efficiency. A short time after, he accepted an invitation to become the master of a Grammar School in the city of Gloucester, in which station, also, he acquitted himself so admirably of his duties, that parents who had the opportunity of committing their sons to his direction, congratulated themselves on

In this situation, Mr. Biddle found leisure to follow the bent of his mind. He devoted himself, with all his characteristic moral ardor, to the study of the Scriptures. These holy records, without any other aid than is afforded by purity of mind, and fervent prayer for divine illumination, and the dictates of a well disciplined understanding, he made the sole criterion and measure of his creed. This is the proper method of procedure. We fear that even men whose general principles are deserving of high respect, act erroneously in this matter. They denounce the authority of Popes, but they are enslaved by commentators. The decrees of counoffspring to the contemplation of their at present. We recommend the practice and the advice of John Biddle to all those who read a comment before they read the Bible, and who tremble to enunciate an opinion which a high or a low Dutch theologian does not sanction. "If thou, Christian Reader," says Biddle, "dost from thy heart aspire to the knowledge of God, and his Son Jesus Christ, wherein eternal life doth consist, tetch not the beginnings thereof, either from Socinus, or from his adversaries; but closely apply thyself to the search of the New Covenant, and make no doubt but the true light will at length illuminate the eyes of thy mind." So faithfully did Mr. Biddle himself pursue this plan of investigating di-vine truth, that he derived all his learning in matters of religion from the sole study of the Scriptures, with which he was so conversant, that he retained them all in his memory, word for word, not only in English, but in Greek, as far as the fourth chapter of the Revelation. The result of conclusion he came without having seen any Unitarian publication. This is not a solitary case. Instances might be multiplied, both of lettered and unlettered men, instances many are recorded, others that have come under the writer's own knowledge, in which the same results have at-

> The truth which Mr. Biddle had discovered, he deemed his duty to communicate. Hence he was led to propound and defend his opinions, in the course of ordinary conversation. This disclosure of his thoughts soon inflamed the minds of some zealots. The cry of heresy was raised against him, and its voice sank not till its victim was laid in his tomb. He was summoned before the magistrates; but, after some considerable harassment, was per-

tended the same process.

it might not be unprofitable to present our readers with some of the genuine fruits of friends a paper, in which he clearly and Biddle's keeper allowed him more liberty, Revelation." Still did he feel the firmness readers with some of the genuine fruits of calvinism, which appeared in the days of the Westminster Divines—a time when calvinists had much greater power than they now have. The following heart-rending account lost and which they are laboring to regain. thodox zeal, however disgraceful, is not intercourses and endearments of kie. - Mr. Biddle himself in 1001, and they were ister into which it is copied from the Christian another instance, which we shall presently and heretical pravity—which means, your paid! In less than five weeks, through the Pioneer, a journal published in Glasgow, adduce. In consequence, however, of opinion and not mine—is regarded as more noisomeness of the place, and the want of this information, Mr. Biddle was committed to the common gaol. The commitment morality! A robber and a murderer is thodox rancor had already impaired, he edge, in the county of Gloucester, in the his enlargement, by giving bail for his ap- charity is found large enough to extend morning, the 22d of September, 1662, he year 1615. His parents were respectable pearance whenever the Parliament should the hand of compassion. But so it is, died in the forty-seventh year of his age. diments of a good education at the Gram- time, the very learned Arch-bishop Usher cousness' sake partakes, is mingled of ev- cruelly tortured through life, and cruelly, mar School of his native town, he proceed- passing through Gloucester, made a vain ery bitter ingredient—that his faith may at last, brought prematurely to his tome by to the University of Oxford. Here he attempt to change the opinions of Mr. Bid-prosecuted his studies with so much assi-dle. Six months after he was set at lib-truth exhibited, as rising superior to every he met his dissolution proved what he had duity and success, as greatly to promote erty, he was summoned to appear at West- difficulty. In the experience of Mr. Bid- before asserted to his friends--that he his own reputation and the credit of the minster, and the Parliament immediately dle, poverty was added to imprisonment had brought himself, by frequent medita-University. That liberal tone of thinking chose a Committee to whom the cogniz- and the neglect of his fellow-men. To tions on the resurrection, and on future to evince itself during the progress of his and wearied by tedious and expensive demorning and evening meal, a draught of college studies; for we are told, "that he lays. Seeing no probability of procuring milk from the cow. In the year 1651, Mr. gain cast into prison, he should never leave did so philosophise, that it might be ob-served he was determined more by reason addressed an affecting expostulation to one mediately, nothing dismayed by past en-the contest against error and bigotry.—

its baneful effects.

themselves to the rejutation of his sentiments, endeavored to destroy him by an testor dissolved to Truth.

His trust did not fail him; for the Procure thy reward! ments, endeavored to destroy him by an tector dissolved the Parliament, and, in ex post facto law. Holding in their prac- consequence, Mr. Biddle was set at libertice the expedient doctrines, that the end ty, after ten months' imprisonment. The sanctifies the means, they applied to the author had escaped, but his enemies could civil power, and supplied the defect of not endure to see works in circulation their own intellectual insignificence, by re-course to its commanding terrors. Accor-dingly, procured an order that they should by commentators. The decrees of council by commentators are considered to the commentation and consid heaven in itself by the exercise of those endearments which gentleness, patience, affability and good nature bestow, is true piety in woman. To direct the mind of his parents by another, as in case of piety in woman. To direct the mind of his parents by another, he will very essence of the mercies of Calvinism. Use the reader believe, that, through their influence, the pains of death, as in case of felony, were denounced against any one who should presume to think differently from them on religious topical. Yet this from them on religious topics! Yet this thods, he met in public dispute a Mr. soon regulate his own by the selfish desire was the case. In every discrepancy of Griffin, a considerable part of whose conopinion which they deemed material, death gregation had already adopted his views. was the punishment: but in their great Mr. Griffin was worsted in the argument; love and pity, if your heretical pravity re- and another day was appointed for the related only to smaller matters-such as sumption of the debate. But before that fortune inspires extravagant inclination; maintaining the horrible doctrine, that all day came, it was found convenient to remension should be saved; or, that the soul sort to other measures, for silencing this talents, nay, genius itself is liable to be sleepeth after the body is dead; or, that champion of truth. The adversaries of impaired; but virtue is ever beautiful, evis bound to believe no more than his rea- he had made of his opinions in the late de- ous, because it is resigned to all events, son can comprehend; then you were lia- bate-information was lodged against him to privations as to enjoyments, to death as ble to imprisonment till you would give | -he was apprehended, and placed in the to life. adequate surety that you would renounce Compter; hence he was removed to Newany such abominable errors! The enugate, and was, at the next sessions, called meration of the opinions condemned by to trial for his life, on the ordnance which this ordinance, is so minute, and full, and we have before mentioned. The iniquity pointed, as no pretension to infallibility of this proceeding was monstrously aggra-could make more explicit, no instrument vated by its being founded on an Act of bigotry more vexatious, no decree of which had never properly received the Councils, nor bull of Popes, more dogmat- force of a law, and had for years lain obical and authoritative, and few more san- solete. But the inveterate zeal of perseguinary. And, as it were, to put the fin-ishing touch to this engine of ecclesiasti-ty. Nor, that the turpitude of his wretchhis scriptural inquiries, was his disbelief cal cruelty, the constitution of the country in the doctrine of the Trinity. To this was violated, for the accused was allowed neither the liberty of appeal, nor the priv- till after he made the most strenuous exerilege of a jury! So true was the remark of Milton, that "New Presbyter, is but Old Priest writ large." This ordinance, which was but one out of several public acts that breathed the same intolerant and cruel spirit, failed to effect all that was expected from it. For the army, both officers Petitions poured in upon the Protector, and soldiers, were, in considerable num- reprobating his lenity, and praying the exbers, liable to the severities of this Act, ecution of the law, till, at last, hoping to through their heretical pravity in some one terminate the affair, he banished Mr. Bidor other of its proscribed doctrines. This die to Scilly. Disagreeable and afflictive

mitted to retire. By no means discour- his life, failed to reach him; yet he suf- ligion more enlarged and definite. At

baptizing infants is unlawful; or, that man Mr. Biddle seized the open avowal that er diversified, ever equal, and ever vigored enemies might be of the blackest die, was he allowed the assistance of counsel, tions. But Cromwell was an enemy to persecution; he, therefore, took Mr. Biddle out of the hands of the law. The ha- herbage, nourishing and refreshing all the tred of the enemies to religious liberty. however, was so strong, that Cromwell was obliged to continue him in prison .circumstance prevented the Parliament as must have been this state of exile, it from putting their sanguinary enactments into execution. Nor were the Parliament themselves of "one heart and one mind." On these accounts, the ordinance did and sacred pleasures of picty and holy meditation. His mind daily became more speak, and to whom you speak—how speak, and when you speak—and you speak, speak wisely, speak truly.

aged by the interference of insane zeal, fered, for several years, the miseries of a length the Protector caused him to be renor intimidated by the storm which he saw severe imprisonment. The death of Chs. called, and set at liberty. Mr. Biddle, as gathering in the distance, he adopted fur- I. mitigated his sufferings; and Cromwell if to show that his mind still bore up, nor ther measures for the dissemination of his caused the repeal of all the penal laws re- bated one jot in heart or hope, published, gency, or exposing the fallacy of the ar- account of the charges against him of blas- endure; till, at last, in June 1662, he was guments which it propounded, was so un- phemy; and for fear of incurring the same haled from his home, and with some friends, generous as to denounce him to the Mag-istrates of Gloucester, and to the Commit-tee of the Parliament that then resided there. This specimen of the fruits of orworthy to be mentioned, it contrasted with Thus bigotry cancels the bonds of society, ordered to lie in prison till the fines were was peculiarly cruel and attlictive, for he treated according to the rights of humani- contracted a disease which threatened his was, at the time, ill of a dangerous fever. ty, and is indulged with the visit of pity life. And so unrelenting is bigotry, that The design of this imprisonment was to and condolence; but the Christian protessecure his person till the Parliament should sor—acting in the very spirit of his Mastake cognizance of the affair; but the seter—pines away unpitied and alone; and verity of this proceeding was mitigated by no eye of those who pretend to visit the
main in prison; and on the second day afthe compassion of a friend who procured prisoner, looks on him; and no orthodox ter, between five and six o'clock in the see fit to call him to their bar. About this that the cup of which the sufferer for right- Thus terminated the days of one who was ance of his cause was referred. During such indigence was he reduced, that he happiness, to look on death with contempt. the space of 16 months, he was harassed was glad when he could procure for his He had often, before this fatal illness, inof the Committee, Sir Henry Vane. The durance, opened a place for public wor-result was, that Mr.B. was committed to the ship. So much did it cost to commence his approaching dissolution:—" The work custody of an officer of the House of Com- the first Society in England, who worship- he said, was done." He had borne his mons, and was continued under restraint ped in purity the God and Father of our testimony, it only remained for men to afor the five following years. In the mean Lord Jesus Christ. Let the sacrifices of vow the truth-he had disclosed the truth. time the matter was referred to the Assem- Mr. Biddle shame some of us, who, while men might rejoice in it-he had seen its bly of Divines, then sitting at Westmin- we live in the possession of the truth, will dissemination-he trusted in God, that the ster. He now published his arguments not so much as move a hand to disenthral light would never be extinguished. No! against the Deity of the Spirit, with the our oppressed brethren. Mr. Biddle be-thou illustrious martyr, the light that thou view of of exciting inquiry and eliciting gan again to avail himself of the press, in didst kindle in these kingdoms has not betruth. The publication of this tract raisorder to promulgate the truth, and published a great alarm, and it was ordered to
be burned by the common hangmen. In
advocates of Orthodoxy. Forthwith, segather splendor and energy till the per-1653, however, our author reprinted this vere proceedings were commenced against feet day. Thy voice proclaiming the gespiece, with two other tracts, and whilst he him. He was brought to the bar of the pel of peace—the God of love—finds an was yet in prison, he published also a House of Commons, committed a close echo in many a heart in this our land—re-Confession of Faith, in which he disproves prisoner, and forbidden the use of pen, verberates on the shores of the Atlantic the doctrine of the Trinity, and exposes ink, and paper, and denied the access of and on the banks of the Ganges, emanciany friend. In this case a capital judg- pates the captive and confounds the gain-The rancor of his enemies was now ment was expected; yet Mr. Biddle presayer. May we feel thy spirit, and emuraised to a pitch beyond endurance. The served a composed and cheerful mind, and

> Nothing can have a happier influence on the mind of a child, than to perceive a unity of object and effort, and common interest relative to his improvement, existing between his teacher and his parents. It lays the foundation to that indispensible requisite to happiness, a generous confidence in others, as he sees both parties sacrificing their individual interest to his,

> > Journal of Education.

Nothing is durable, virtue alone excepted.—Personal beauty passes soon away;

When a compassionate man falls, who would not pity him? Who that has power to do it, would not befriend and raise him up? Or could the most barbarous temper offer an insult to his distress, without pain and reluctance? True charity is always willing to find excuses; in generous spirits, compassion is sometimes an overbalance for self-preservation. God certainly interwove that friendly softness in our nature, to be a check upon too great a propensity towards self-love.

The influence of true religion is mild and soft and noiseless, and constant as the descent of the evening dew on the tender amiable and social virtues; not rattling as a symmer shower, rooting up the fairest flower, and washing away the richest mould in the pleasant garden of society.

"The truth strikes upon the ear, when men are sobered by the labors of the day, when no mortal eye sees them, and when the twilight, and the silence, and the loneliness combine in causing it to make a deep impression."

In your discourse be cautious what you speak, and to whom you speak-how you speak, and when you speak-and what

THE INTELLIGENCER. SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE PAUL. GARDINER, FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

THANKSGIVING. We confess that we are il authorities of appointing a day at the close | the late Thanksgiving Proclamation. of the autumnal season for public Thanksgiving and Praise. It was meet, it was dutiful, that our pilgrim fathers, after they had left the land of their nativity, had crosse-I the trackless ocean, and, through perils by water and perils by land, had succeeded in effeeting a settlement in this new world, should set apart a day for holy and grateful acknowledgements to that Divine Being who had protected them through their dangerous course and instrumentality, laid the foundations of a new, a great and a happy republic. And it is just and fitting that their sons, in the actual and full enjoyment of the blessings for which they toiled and prayed, should follow their pious example and continue, to the remotest generations, the observance of a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise,-We hope never-never to see this venerated custom abolished. It is full of good. It ought always to be cheerfully and devotionally understood.

At this senson of the year the husbandman's jabors are ended, and he beholds and rejoices in the rich sewards of his industry. The God of nature has crowned his exer tions with all necessary success, and given him occasion to enter the sanctuary of the Most High to offer unto him the incense of classes of our fellow citizens, seek a welcome retreat to the circle of more domestic life. All-all have an abundant reason to thank, year." And is there a man, whose heart is an adoption of either. so cold, so stupid, so indifferent to the varied blessings which heaven, with such generous profusion, has scattered around him, that he does not so much as raise his better thoughts and affections to the great Donor of every good gift? Let him then be driven as he deserves to be, from the Temple of praise. ings as ungrateful as himself.

A New-England Thanksgiving is a day that brings with it some of the best enjoyments, and is calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the dearest ties and the warmest our country, or peradventure engaged in travelling the perilous ocean, make a generous exertion to meet in the paternal mansion-the place which gave them all a being. It is then, that the aged Sire and Matron, behold, assembled around their festive board, purposely and bountifully supplied for the joyous accasion, the children of their youngor years, and listening to the tale of their several fortunes, and receiving from them the pledges of their unimpaired filial affection, protection of heaven, and to pronounce upon them their best, their parental benediction! Oh! what joy, what gladness, what by that family meeting which custom has required to be had on that annual Sabbath !-Who then could wish to have this justitution

ly with your neighbors and friends both in the sanctuary and in the domestic dwelling, in special praise to the "God of the rolling" and the reign of the Mediator, and death is, to a catholic, is binding; and that every special praise to the "God of the rolling" and the reign of the Mediator, and death is to a catholic, is binding; and that every special praise to the "God of the rolling" and the reign of the Mediator, and death is to a catholic, is binding; and that every special praise to the "God of the rolling" and the reign of the Mediator, and death is to a catholic, is binding; and that every special praise to the "God of the rolling" and the reign of the Mediator, and death is to be a catholic, is binding; and that every special praise to the "God of the rolling" and the reign of the Mediator, and death is to a catholic, is binding; and that every special praise to the "God of the rolling" and the reign of the Mediator, and death is the rolling and the rolling and the reign of the rolling and the reign of the mediator and the rolling and the roll in special praise to the "God of the rolling the last enemy will be destroyed and swal- deposed."—Caelcir's Ecc. Hist. vol. ii. p. year," Nor thin!; that thankfulness to Him lowed up in victory. All will be immor- 442. "Not content with threatening to is all that is required. Out of the store of tal, and incorruptible, and happy; but depose his queen," (Mary) "he told her blessings which he has granu I you, and they will differ as one star differs from a- to her face, that the Protestants (that is which enlists your gratitude, you owe a debt nother in glory. All will have celestial the calvinists) "bar! a right to take the of charity toward the suffering poor around and spiritual bodies,—all will be bright sword of justice into their hands, and to you. Now that the earth is desolate beneath the best use of their privileges in this Elijah slew Jezebel's prophets."—Stuart's and the heavens are wintry above, commu- world) brighter than others; or in other Hist, vol. i. p. 59. His fellow Apostles, nicats of your abundance to such as are in words, they will differ in the degrees of Goodman, Willox, Buchanan, &c. conwant, and heaven, who registers with appro- bright, brighter and brightest, each enjoy- stantly inculcated to the people the same bation even the smallest acts of beneficence, ing as much happiness, as his nature is fit- seditions & persecuting doctrine : and the will reward you ten fold for all your gener- ted for in the scale of existence to which Presbyterian ministers in general, earnestly ous charities.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Jenkins and Rev. Mr. Ripley of Portland, the former an orthodox Congregationalist and the latter a calvinistic Baptist, both of whom refused to read the Governor's Proclamation their pattern, refused also to read the late gue a sofortunately forgot to read the Thanksgiving Proclamation,—or, as some say, it got

and we have now, only to consider the congiving Proclamation,—or, as some say, it got

dition of the spirit in its separate state.

Hist. Scot. "did the very persons, who and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and we have now, only to consider the congreen and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly to the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty others were publicly the process of the present theory after their remnion; had just escaped ecclesiastical tyranny, or and nearly twenty of the process accidentally unisland and could not be found dition of the spirit in its separate state.

Proclamations:-Witness the Bangor busi-

We have the curiosity to request our friends somewhat puritanic in our feelings. We do in different parts of the State, to give us the admire and venerate the practice of our civ- names of those ministers who refused to read

TVISITANT. The 7th and 8th Nos. of call on, or send to, the Editor for their cop-No. 9 is in press. There are a few persons who have not yet paid their subscripthe Editor in Augusta, Those in Belfast and that vicinity will please pay their subscriptions without delay to Mr. Fellowes. The Visitant concern, as is well known, is such that the Editor cannot afford to lose the subscription of a single individual.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGINCER.

RETRIBUTION,

Concluded from our last. Let us then, endeavor to find, in some other cause, that effect, viz. the perfection of our natures, which we so ardently de-sire and expect. The greater number of christians hold to one of the two following theories, and the most to the last, viz. that we shall sleep in the grave in an unconscious state, till the resurrection, or that the spirit will, at death, be separated from the body, and enjoy a conscious existence thankfulness and the songs of praise. At in a world of spirits, while the flesh is this season too, the greater part of the other mouldering back to its original dust. It is no part of my present design to call in the godly work of calvinism in France, and question either of the above named theothat Holy One whose "goodness crowns the quences that would seem to follow upon

First then .- If we adopt the theory of a profound sleep of unconsciousness in the cd the priests and religious, burnt the tomb till the resurrection of the body, we are left, it appears to me, to depend ea- to make bullets of their leaden coffins." tirely upon the Bible, as our only guide, given us by God, to light our path across of Cont. p. p. 69, 70. One of their own the dark valley of death. For notwithstanding all the fine-spun arguments, that, in the single Province of Dauphiny. and from those enjoyments of the social state brought forward to prove the resurrection they killed 256 priests and 112 monks, &c. witch he so little merits, and dwell with be of the dust, by analogizing, from the met- "Liv. de Finance." "In these scenes, prove any thing, the continuation of the lics."-End of Cont. p. 70. "Davila reaffections. It is then that brothers and sisters, species, rather than the gathering togeth- lates, that upon the death of Francis H., separated by a residence in different parts of er of the dust after it has been scattered when liberty of conscience was granted to the elements, and the bringing back the them (the cavinists) besides burning down vital principle after having taken its flight to the invisible regions.

The scriptures inform us that "in the the kingdom of God,"-that "we shall all be changed,"-that "this corruption shall the city of Pamiers, fell upon the whole put on incorruption and this mortal, im- clergy, who composed it, and murdered mortality,"-and that being "sown a nat- them; and that they afterwards committed ural body it will be raised a spiritual bo-I am aware that there are some take that opportunity, perhaps the last which passages of scripture, which are supposed can be expected, to commend them all to the by many persons of good judgment, to reheart felt felicitations have been experienced who do not think they have any such refon one of our good old fashioned Thanksgir- erence; and indeed if we were to admit bled in a tumultuous and illegal manner, ing days! How many kindred hearts, that any scriptures to justify that idea, they and before their own religion was estab-otherwise might have been estranged by time would contradict, it appears to me, those lished by law, they condemned the Cathoand distance, have been knit closer together above quoted, with many others whose lies to capital punishment, for the exercise definite; and until I can reconcile myself to says Robertson, Kist. Scot. An. 1560, a belief that there are contradictions in the "were men, at that time, to the spirit of abolished, -- an institution so honorable to be any corruption, sin, death, pain or sor- Their chief Apostle was John Knox, who, But reader, let not your thankfulness to from the 15th of the first of Corinthians, tained, "that it is not birth, but God's e-God be confined to one day, though on that that at the resuscitation of the body, all lection, which confers a right to the throne you may, as you ought to unite more public. things will be subdued to Christ, and that and to the magistracy: that no promise or but which will be performed entirely by

wno speaks, and it is accomplished. opinion is that the spirit, at death, "leaves Andrews; and Fox says, in his " acts and for a Fast last Spring, have, true to their pre- its darkened dust behind," and possesses its monuments," "the murderers were instijudices against every thing that is not cut to consciousness in a separate identity, being gated by the spirit of God." In the year a thought unseen but seeing all,"-Proclamation for Thanksgiving. Persevere, gentlemen, in your course:—the public will that the spirit will remain and the same to alone for their pretended guilt, in being to tolerant."—Ibid.

(I use his own words) "if all men passes gentlemen, in your course :- the public will that the spirit will reunite with the body the professors of the ancient religion. that the spirit will remaid with the body the professors of the ancient religion.—

"Warrants for the execution of four from this world immediately to the professors of the ancient religion.—

"Warrants for the execution of four from this world immediately to the professors of the ancient religion.—

Letters to a Prebendary, p. 69. "With English catholics, were extorted from the spirit by which you are govern
to the execution of four from this world immediately to the professors of the ancient religion.—

Letters to a Prebendary, p. 69. "With English catholics, were extorted from the spirit by which you are govern
to the execution of four from this world immediately to the professors of the ancient religion.—

King (Charles I.) while he was in power, who cuts his own threat?" ed. We learn also that Mr. Tappan of Auin the grave and rising together, will apply Hist. Scot. "did the very persons, who and nearly twenty others were publicly I do not offer these statements to prove

ly on the part of the orthodox whenever they the wants of the body, and not of the spir- whether the catholic earls of Huntly, Ercome in contact with Gov. Lincoln or his it that men steal, defraud their neighbors, rol, and their followers, on making a manites."—Curry's Hist. of Ire, vol oppress the poor, and commit the whole proper concession, might not be admit- p. 11. oppress the poor, and commit the whole catalogue of crimes. We are in fact frequently exhorted in the scriptures, to morning from further punishment. These ministrants who previously the control of the cler than the put the same price upon a priest's from further punishment. These ministrants who previously the control of the cler than the put the same price upon a priest's from further punishment. fify the deeds of the flesh, and are reminded ters then answered that, "though the gates ritans, who, previously to the civil when the series who had silled a reminded ters then answered that, "though the gates ritans, who, previously to the civil who had silled a ritans, and are reminded ters then answered that," that the flesh is weak-that "to be car- of mercy are always open for those, who nally-minded is death," but that "to be repent, yet, as these noblemen had been spiritually-minded is life and peace." If guilty of idolatry" (the catholic religion) the spirit be separated from the sensorial " a crime deserving of death by the laws powers, or passions, it can have no temp- of both God and man, the civil magistrate the Christian Visitant are ready for delivery. tation to sin, as it must, from its very nacould not legally pardon them: and that, Subscribers in this vicinity are requested to ture, be "all passionless and pure." We though the church should absolve them, suffer mentally in this world because we it was his duty to inflict punishment upon are not always able to keep our passions them."-Robertson Hist. Az. 1996,- End within due bounds; but why suffer af- of Controversy, p. 405. Quiting these ter the causes which led us astray are ex- scenes of cruelty, bigotry and sanguinary tions for the Visitant. All such are requested tinct? The intellectual powers may be persecution in Scotland, promoted and ento forward the amount due immediately to darkened, and the voice of conscience or couraged by the orthodox leaders, I will reason, may be stifled; but prove that rea- draw your attention new to England and son, conscience, the judgment, or any one Ireland. of the intellectual faculties, ever consents to sin, without being influenced by the passions, which are common to man and the lower animals, and we shall admit that the spirit may sin and be punished after death. But we shall not admit that it will be punished in the future world till it is proved it will sin there.

'An awful sanctity invests the mansions of the dead; and let those who moralize over the graves of the antediluvians, those of the last century, or their cotemporaries, reflect with humility on their own errors, nor forget how soon they may themselves require the candor and the sympathy they are called upon to bestow."

Kingston, (N. H.) Oct. 1827.

FOR THE CURISTIAN INTELLIGENCES.

LETTER NO. 3. TO THE REV. EZRA S. ELY, D. D. SIR,-I will give you a few instances of then call your attention to those of a simiries, or to enter into any comparison of lar kind in Scotland. "In France, it is their merits; but only to notice the conse- well known, that whe ever the Huguenots (calvinists) carried their victorious arms against their sovereign, they prohibited the exercise of the ancient religion, slaughterchurches and convents, dug up the dead, Maimburg, Hist. Calvinism, quoted in End writers Nicholas Fromenteau, confesses amorphosis of insects, and the revival of the famous baron D. Adrets signalized his vegetation in the spring, I am convinced parbarity, by forcing his catholic prisoners the only light shed on this gloomy sub- to jump from the towers upon the pikes of ject, emanates from revelation, as those his soldiers, and obliged his own children arguments go to prove, if indeed they to wash their hands in the blood of cathochurches and monasteries, they massacred people in the very streets of Paris."-Letters to a Prebendary, p. 92. Dr. Heyresurrection they neither marry nor are lin, Hist. Presb. 1, 2, relates that "in the given in marriage, but are as the angels," time of a profound peace, these people time of a profound peace, these people -that "flesh and blood cannot inherit (calvinists) taking offence at the procession of "Corpus Christi," performed in

the same outrages at Montauban, Radez, Valence," &c .- 1 id. Now, sir, see the effects of the exterminater, calvinism in Scotland. "The first fer to the resurrection of the body, which reformers (calvinists) of Scotland, having seem to justify the idea of sin and suffer- deliberately murdered the Abp. of St. Aning after that period; but there are also drews, and riotously destroyed the churchothers, whose judgments are equally good, es, monasteries, and every thing else, which meaning appears equally unequivocal and of their religion." "Such strangers," scriptures I cannot admit that there will toleration and the laws of humanity."he has ascended. Our natures will under- pressed for the execution of their innocent go a constitutional change, concerning queen, who was accused of a murder, perwhich punishment will have nothing to do; petrated by their own protestant leaders. -Stuart's Hist. vol. i. p. 255. This same that rower, without any intervening cause, Knox, who is called by Dr. Johnson the " firebrand, or incendiary of Scotland," was Secondly-Perhaps the more common one of the party who murdered Abp. of St. 1566, the parliament, at one and the same

When Elizabeth ascended the throne,

it (calvinism) was again buttressed up here as in any other country, where it prevailed The design of the writer appears from by the most severe, persecuting laws."-"I have elsewhere shown, from authentic sources, that about two hundred catholics ed to say, that I consider it highly deser were hanged, drawn and quartered, during her reign, for the mere profession or exercise of the religion of their ancestors for almost one thousand years. Of this numer, fifteen were condemned for denying in relation to these topics, appear to the queen's spiritual supremacy; one hundred and twenty-six, for the exercise of their priestly functions; and the rest, for being reconciled to the catholic church." "When to these sanguinary scenes, are added those of many hundred other catholics, who perished in dungeons, who were stripped of their property, or who were driven into exile, it will ap ear, that the persecution of Elizabeth's reign, was far more grievous, than that of her sister, Mathe catholics; for when great numbers of foreign anabaptists and other sectaries, had they make of the texts which they fled into England from the fires and gibbets of their calvinistic brethren in Holland, they found their situation much worse here, as they complained, that it had been though he has written with great plaining in their own country," "To silence these complaints, the Bp. of London, Edwin a bold, manly, and unreserved manne Sandys," a true disciple of Calvin, lished a book in vindication of religious persecution."--Brandt, Hist. Ref. vol. i. p. 234, guoted in End of Controversy, 406. In short the Protestant, (calvinistic) church and state concurred in their extirpation." anabaptists were seized upon : some of der, should afford no shelter to em them recanted, some were scourged, and which, if left to their own natural tend two hung."-Ibid. The English dissenters were also gricvously persecuted; and several of them were put to death."-Ibid. The doctrines and practice of persecution in England, did not end with the race of Tudor." "James I. though he was reproached with being favourable to cathoes, nevertheless signed warrants for twenty-five to be hanged and quartered: and sent one hundred and twenty-eight of them into banishment, barely on account of their religion; besides exacting a fine of 201. the subjects treated of, will find his labor per month from those, who did not attend the church service." "Still he was repeated y called upon by Parliament to put the penal laws in force with greater rigor: in order, say they, to advance the glory of Almighty God, and the everlasting honor of your majesty."—Rush, Coll. vi. p, 141.—
"And he was varued by Abp. Abbot, against tolerating catholics in the following terms." "Your majesty hath propounded a toleration of religion. By your get, you labor to set up that most damnable and herelical doctrine of the Church of Rome, the whore of Babyton; and thereby draw down upon the kingdom and yourself, God's heavy wrath and indignation."-Ibid. "In the mean time, the puritans complained loudfrom the "Court of high Commission," and ray, and from a knowledge of his relig particularly from Abp. Baneroft; and the Bps. Neale of Litchfield, and King of London." "Whitman and Legat, two puritans, were condemned by the aforesaid Abp. and Bps. and burnt; the former at Litchfield, and the latter at Smithfield.". Introd. to Hist. Inqui. p. 80; quoted in End of Cont. "The same unrelenting spirit of persecution prevailed in the addresses of Parliament, and many Bps. to Charles I. which had disgraced those presented to his father."

"One of these, signed by the renowned Abp. Usher and eleven other Irish Bps. of the establishment, declares, that to give toleration to Papists, is to become accessary to superstition, idolatry, and the perdition of souls; and that therefore it is a grievous sin. -Leland's Hist. of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 482. "At length the Presbyterians and Independents, getting the upper hand, had an opportunity of giving full scope to their characteristic intolerance." Their divines, being assembled at Sion College, condemned, as an error, the doctrine of toleration, "under the abused term," as they express-ed it, "of liberty of conscience."—Hist. of Ch. of Eng. and Scot. vol. iii. "Conformably with this doctrine, they procured be the condition of those who die in unbefrom their Parliments. from their Parliament, a number of perselief and unreconciliation? His answer cuting acts, from those of fining, up to those of Capital Punishment." "The objects of them were not cally catheline before ought we know, they will rise in set jects of them were not only catholics, but row." Once, in a private interview, when also Church-of-England-men, Quakers, the tenets of Mr. Winchester were alluded Seekers, Arnaus," &c. "In the mean time to, I inquired what were his views of the they frequently appointed national fasts, state of such as died in unbelief, and open to glove for their analysis and open to the state of the state

There can be no doubt, I think, but sin as its origin in the passions, and not in gy; when they were assembled by order tion there extrapolately as the extrapolately assembled by order tion there extrapolately as the at the proper time. There appears to be has its origin in the passions, and not in the passions, and not in the intellectual faculties. It is to supply of King James and his council, to inquire, had a divine commission for this purpose, as cut, and future to be consequential;

"To make an end of the cler had sailed to North America, to avoid po secution, set up a far more cruel one ther cropping their ears, boring their tongs with a hot iron, and hanging them. Neale's Hist. ERASMUS

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

MR. HEDSONS LETTERS TO MR. BALLOT A work has lately been published, titled " a series of Letters, address, the Rev. Hosea Ballou of Boston: a vindication of the doctrine of a fu retribution, against the principal argum used by him, Mr. Balfour and others, The author of these letters is the Re Charles Hudson of Westminster, Mass, title prefixed to the work. Having re this work with some attention, I amin ing the careful perusal of all our beeth In my view, the author has done much support the doctrine of a future state of wards and punishments. His argum unanswerable; and whether he draws the from reason or revelation, they are to result in the same conclusion. Then the doctrine of a retribution in a fat life has long made a part of my system belief, yet, till I read the arguments an quotations which Mr. Hudson has brow forward in his letters, I was not aware the mass of evidence contained in scriptures in support of this doctrine, the conditional invalidation which Mr. Hudson "Nor was persecution confined to given to the arguments of his opponents and in his remarks on the uses wh duce in proof of the tenet, that all ishment and misery cease with the pr life, he has treated them with cane and unimadverted on their reasonings. " pub- In describing what he conceives to be the moral tendency of the system he oppos he has fearlessly pursued the same of and direct course; and has thus acted accordance with his deliberate, and soler conviction, that the relation subsisting "In 1575, twenty-seven of these tween brothren of the same religious cy, would lead to the mest unhappy conre quences.

I hope these letters will be read by our brethren generally; and I cannot hes to believe, that if they are perused with the carnest desire to know, and to com municate truth, and with the candor and charitable feeling, which appear to have actuated the writer, they will prove emi nently useful; and, that the reader, whatever views he may prievously entertain of and attention amply repaid.

EDWARD TURNER.

POR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

NOTICE OF "J. W. II." Ma. EDITOR,-In reading the reply of J. W. H. to R. S. and Philorhomeus which was published in your paper of Nov. 16th, I was struck with some statements, on which I would be permitted to offer a few remarks. J. W. H. appears to believe, that Mr. Murray was an advocate for the doctrine, that all punishment, or suffering ceases at death; and, that he held this opinion, seems also to be taken for fact by R. S. and Philorhomacus. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Muviews, obtained from his private conversation and his public preaching, I amable to sar, that he did not believe in the doctrine tributed to him. The principles of the system for which Mr. Marray contended. were purely calvinistic. But though he believed that Josus Christ paid a debt which the sinner owed to divine justice, yet he admitted, and believed, that a long period might be passed, before every sub ject of salvation should know the truth, and become reconciled, In illustrating his views, he often made use of the affecting history of Joseph, with the design of showing, that as the ten brethren were exercised with fear, and endured great sufferings, till Joseph announced to them his name, and they were made acquainted with his character; so the sinner, even while his guilt is cancelled, being igne rant of what has been done for his salvation, will remain under fearful apprehension of the wrath of God, till the spiritus Joseph declares himself the sinner's friend and Saviour. This declaration, he supposed, would, in a vast many instances, be made in the future world. I have of ten heard Mr. Murray, in his public di courses, propose the question, " what will "Warrants for the execution of four from this world immediately to the felicing

principles on which he founded his ald not admit, that human suffering was lid not all is opposition to the schemes Chauncey, Winchester, Petitpierre and channes, arose from the idea, that the supers, arose that the sinner will be saved by of suffering, derogated from the ity of Christ, and disparaged his sal-But still, Mr. Murray did not be-

1.1.0:

ed. a

he Rev

om t

desen

ware

popents

s which

candor

incs. i

be the

pposes.

ne oper

acted in

solem

ing be

ious or-

CITOIS.

tenden

hesitate

ed with

o com-

to have

what-

aply of

Nov.

ments.

offer a

elieve.

for the

Hering

this o-

Mui-

versa.

ble to

octrine

of the

ended,

igh he

debt

istice,

a long

sub-

h, and

ng his

ecting

show-

ezersuffer-

m his

inted

even

salva-

chen-

friend

sup-

mccs,

unbe-

of the

open

WHS.

pass

man.

crings

OF 1"

Hered

stern-

will not occupy much of your paper in remarks on other parts of the reply of or correspondent to his apponents. I say only, that though an "amalgaof restorationists with unitarians. nay be a desirable object, yet, I should which reason and revelation furwithout particular reference to a unwith other orders. At the same time, neertain no doubt, that many, if not frequently, on the indispensable nesity of regentance and holiness to the oyment of celestial felicity, much would nen, in the way which the gospel preeribes. They do not denounce it as licentious or demoralizing, even though they may not consider the arguments of its ar m sin and death, the scriptures say noth-AMBROSE.

THE CHRONICLE.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times. GARDINER, PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1827.

e to dun about as much as we abhor being med, and we know that it is not agreento our friends -- as it is certainly contrary aired to pay the additional 50 cts. Pay- posit in the ballot boxes, ant we want our pay and must have it.

hich is now drawing to its close.

wealth or to some "little brief authority,"

of such magnitude as a deliverence tion between themselves and others, are alwish to be considered great, without being so, and often reson to the most low and despicable megns of effecting their purpose. An assumed importance in social life is like an affected sanctity in religion ;-it is always the mark of hypocrisy and littleness.

The creating of artificial distinctions among witness that we have not often troubled people of the same neighborhoods, has, manas with calls for a compliance on their ifestly, an injurious effect, in that it gives ocat with the terms of subscription. We dis- casion for perpetual jealousy, uncasiness and ill will, particularly among those classes who are not permitted to associate with such as have arrogated to themselves the claim of what we deep courteous-for us to make | belonging to the first class, or "Good Sociequent calls on our patrons for money .-- ty," and puts up an effectual bar against the at as four numbers more will complete the free and generous interchange of those hosesent volume, we have thought it proper - pitalities and mutual helps which bind memis certainly nuccesary for us-to remind our bers of a community together and add greatly finguent subscribers, that the expense to to the happiness of the social state. There of presenting their with this paper is are few towns or large villages which are not cut and can only be met by a prompt and more or loss cursed with this kind of aristocliberal payment of the several sums due us racy. We know places where, in conseom them. It is an apostolic truth, that "the quence of these improper distinctions, pearorer is worthy of Lis hire," and having est neighbors, who frequently need and might bored hard day and night, fyes, it is now enjoy the advantages of a free and friendly 2 o'clock at night, -- Prs. Devil, for a year, intercourse, have no intimacy whatever with sides having paid out, or run in debt, to no each other, -and all because of that aristoinsiderable amount to the paper makers, cratical feeling which says "I am too good pe founders, printers, &c. &c. we think our for your company," Does a gentleman of from will see the necessity as well as the the "first cloth" entertain a party? It must ice of rewarding us for our trouble, there- be selected to the entire exclusion of such enalling us to meet our engagements to vulgar bipeds as mechanics, farmers, &c .m and to others. According to the terms Does he meet with one of the latter class as publication, each subscriber who has not he struts along the street? He can and must ad for the current volume, is now bound to be bowed to, but it is great condescension if \$2 and 50 ets. for it; but the publisher, he deigns to bow in return. But does he rous of exerting the utmost liberality wish for an office within the gift of the peoistent with justice, now offers to receive ple. Oh! then, then he becomes your humall those who continue to patronise the ble servant. He can then be seen to "shake per another year, two dollars in full for this hands" with, and to seek the company of, 's paper, provided the same be paid by those whose votes he covets; but let him be fast of January 1828, and provided also elected, and his sociability is at an and,at at the same time \$2 be paid for the vol- From all such men we say, " Good Lord dewhich then couppences. All those who liver us," and never suffer their names to be gleet a compliance with this offer, will be written upon a piece of paper which we de-

his made to our age s, will be considered But this kind of aristocracy is not confined g friends." The mall sum of two dollars mischief and animosity in society than in the ribers as well as for ourselves, than to de- forty years since, to tarry a few days at the been frozen up so early as this. payment until the amount due becomes hores of a friend, some distance from home. ger. We say but little about these things, It was a dark night and the winds blew high nd that by no means often; but when we and the rain fell in torrents, in which, bespeak we speak in earnest. We say then tween the hours of nine and ten, a loud each and every subscriber, who has not knock at the door arrested our attention. A aid for the present volume of this paper, female entered, supplicating the assistance of our hostess. She was in pursuit of some fe-Our Agents are respectfully and earnessly male friend to accompany her to a house in quested to endeavor to collect what is due a distant part of the village, to "lay out" as ader their several agencies, and to forward it is called, an expiring, if not already deto us as soon as possible. It would be pre- ceased, child of an amiable but somewhat inared that they should make their remittan- digent mother, who, with her remaining chilby some safe private conveyance if such dren in tears, was alone and half distracted. be had soon, but if not, they may forward The appeal was a loud one, and though it can by mail directed to the publisher in Gar- was an authankful undertaking at such a er. The favors they do us shall not go time, Mrs. F. exclaimed with ardor-" yes, I ewarded. They would also greatly o- will go, and do all the good I can." Knowse us, and may do much in aid of the cause ing that the lady was rather a feeble woman buth, by endeavoring to extend as much and that she had exhausted her strength duressible the circulation of this paper. We ing the preceding day by doing her family ently hope to be encouraged by having washing -our fair readers will not be survariled to us liberal returns of new sub- prised to hear that one can be a lady, and bers to bid as "a happy new year." The yet know what a wash tub is,—and believing tolume will be improved some in its ap- there were other ladies in the immediate france, and we hope to render it more in neighborhood whose health and leisure delive and interesting than that has been would better allow them to attend to the gen-

crous duty required, we interrogated to know

other form of government while men re- as if we had done wrong to intimate such a contend, and most fairly and justly, as we main lovers of power and eager for distinc- thing,-" Why Mrs. G. never goes out on think, that the line, is to be run north a great tion—who may be denominated, what our political journals generally call them, aristoperson in her life: besides she would contrate: and though this area of St. Croix, even to the highlands, (as expressly described in the person in her life: besides she would contreaty) which separate the streams, running crats; and though this word, as applied to sider herself insulted by being invited to the north into the St. Lawrence, from those any class of people in this country, may not house of a poor person—she is abore it." which run south into the Atlantic. The ter-But still, Mr. still, ed meaning is always understood. In gen- not a professor of religion? Does she not claim of the British is a just one. Meaneral they are persons-and in what city, town belong to the Rev. Mr. A's church? "Oh, while, forbearance and good neighborhood or village are they not to be found?-who, yes. She has the reputation of being a very either owing to their parentage, or to their pious woman. She does much for the missionary and other religious societies & spends wish to make efforts to promote that seem to consider themselves as above the many of her evenings, no matter what the wish to make choice. The doctrine of great mass of their fellow citizens and to weather is, in conference & prayer meetings. ment are determined to increase their naval armament on the Lakes, and that a small vestored to the conference of great mass of their fellow citizens and to weather is, in conference & prayer meetings. ect for its own sake.

Armament on its look down from a fearful distance upon But she would not consent to go up to widow sel of war will be immediately put in combasis, and be supported by the eviwhom, it is true, they may receive honor and ed to have it said she had been in the house favor, but to whom it is not to be expected of so poor a family. We have a number of an provinces, it would be well for our govthey will extend any-at least not without such ladies in our village as she. There is reflecting unitarians believe in the much formality and parade, and then they Mrs. C. the merchant's wife, and Mrs. H. state of things as may at some future time reflecting unitarians believe in the much formality and parade, and then they Mrs. C. the merchant's wife, and Mrs. H. state of things as may at some future time possibly exist on this frontier. The soldiers salvation of all men; and, that if uni- must be entitled to twice the credit that the lawyer's wife, and Mrs. A. the minister's admitted a retribution would revert to others for the same favors.

Now it does not follow—as some envious the indispensable ne
The future world, and insisted strongly indispensable ne
The future world, and insisted strongly indispensable ne
The indispensable ne
The first the treat that the future of the same favors.

The future world, and insisted strongly indispensable ne
The indispensable ne
The first the treat that the future of the same favors.

The first the future of this description is they bespirits seem to consider it,-that every man on for a favor of this description; they beis an aristocrat because he may be a person long to the higher class, with whom we, com- brought into service on the Lakes, if occaof honorable ancestry, of great wealth or of mon folks, do not associate." By this time sion should require it. He quotes from a resecomplished towards the promotion of extensive learning. On the contrary, we out hostess had fortified herself as well as ed the subject with much attention. Stickof honorable ancestry, of great wealth or of mon folks, do not associate." By this time pace," between these different orders of are happy to know many men, of all parties, possible against the storm that raged withristians. The unitarians are not ene- who, notwithstanding their office, their rich- out and her husband took her arm and they its whole extent, for boats of a considerable ies to the doctrine of the salvation of all es or literary acquirements, (and a man of set out for the house of woe. Alas! we real talents and learning is seldom an aristo- exclaimed, how does aristocracy among fereal talents and learning is seldom an aristo-crat, are your sociable, generous and good-males, degrade the benevolent character of "could be done at a very small expense, comhearted republicans, -- we do not use this word their sex, -- and how heavenly does the fefors conclusive. They are opposed on- in its party sense. Such men we hope al- male character appear when made the mesto such schemes as found salvation on ways to revere, to honor, and if possible, to senger of comfort to the bleeding heart of a imagined operation of causes, of the serve. But there is another class, who, for sister. The widow's God and the Father of gency of which to produce a moral ef- want of real preritorious grounds of distinc- the fatherless cannot but reward those who are not above BEING good,-those who are ways at work to create artificial ones. They prompted by a generous sympathy to minister to the wants of the needy and afflicted! lonia had been discovered in that city, and

> Contest between the Methodists and Presbyterians. We recollect that about a year ago, or more, the Methodists laid claim to Gen. Jackson on the ground that his wife belonged to the Methodist church and that it was expected, as he was fond of camps, he would be converted at the next Camp Meeting that was to be holden in Nashville, Late-Mrs. Jackson belongs to his church, and says he should not be surprised if the Gen. himself should profess religien and join the presbyterian church before a year is at an end .-How this disagreement between our Methodist and Calvinistic brethren will be settled, we are unable to divine, Dr. Ely has declar- punishments. ed for the General. We cannot approve of recommending, or objecting to, a candidate for office on account of his religious opinions -much less on account of what they are ex-

ANOTHER NEW PAPER. Rev. Phinens Crandall, a Methodist Prencher, has issued proposals for publishing in Augusta a semi-weekly paper, of "half the size of our common newspapers," to be called the Genius of Temthe virtue of temperance in all its forms."-hope he may promote and encourage the virtue of temperance in religion as well as in

The Kennebec River at this place was closed by ice on Saturday night last. We understand there are a few vessels in Hallowell, and probably has stood for 5 or 600 years, is and at some other places above and below us, which were nearly loaded and ready for sea, bound, some to Boston, and some to N. Orleans and other southern ports, Unless e same as though made directly to us. A- to the men. It is - mirebile dictu !- about as the river opens again soon-of which there ther year the terms of publication will be often found among females as among males, does not seem now to be much probability—
gether, could be put in activity in case of a rigidly adhered to. "Short settlements make and in such cases it occasions even more they must remain where they are until next spring-sad fortune to those who own or have id annually in advance is better for sub- others. We happened, considerably short of freighted them. The river has not generally

> Phineas L. Tracy is elected Member of Congress in a yacant district in New-York.

The next Congress will commence its first arrived. session at Washington, on Monday next .--We predict a stormy session.

Boundaries. There is a good deal of excitement just now, in the State of Maine, on the subject of their northeast boundary. Some inhabitants of that State, supposed to be settled within the territory of the United States, have been taken up by officers of the government of New Brunswick, as being trespassers on the soil of that province. It has been long known, that the British claim much more territory at the northeast of Maine, than we believe they have a right to by the treaty of 1783, or by the latter one of The description is, "that the bounds he up the St. Croix, thence due north to the highlands, thence (S. W.) to the head of Connecticut river, along the said highlands, which divide or separate the streams running into the Atlantic, one way, or into the St. Lawrence, the other way." And these northern and northeastern bounds are to be fixed and determined by commissioners, who have not yet reported. The British pretend that the angle, or the turn from a north course to a western or southwestern one, should be where the first high land is met af-

Aristocrats. There is a certain class of men in our country—and always will be, we in the final salvation of the world, in the final salvation of the world give them an immense tract of our north and northeast territory, never before suppose, as much in republics as under any other form of government while men reconstruction.

At Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening Decomposition to the schemes of our north and northeast territory, never before supposed to belong to them. We contend, and most fairly and justly, as we are to be exercised and cultivated.

Boston Gazette.

British Naval Armament on the Lakes. Quebec paper states that the British govern-ment are determined to increase their naval

While the British government are thus inernment to make some provision for such a all the smaller vessels of our navy, could be ney says, that "The Illinois is navigable in size; and with little improvement might be rendered so for sloops of war." pared with its importance, furnishing a depth of water sufficient for sloops of war to pass and re-pass from the Mississippi to the lakes." Such a connexion between the lakes and the Mississippi, would be of vast importance to this frontier .- Buffalo Jour.

Spain .-- Letters from Saragossa say that conspiracy in favor of the rebels of Catathat twenty persons of distinction had been arrested, among whom are Major Gen. Aaon Frigillo, a Guerilla Chief during the time of the constitution; Col. Leon, a Brigadier, and the brothers of Generals Capape and

The Circuit Court of the U. States was held in Providence last week, Judge Story presiding. Two circumstances are worthy of notice, which occurred on this occasion. Before cailing upon a clergyman to pray, an ly a Presbyterian Minister has written and published a letter, in which he avers that order was published by the Court, allowing all who chose to retire, and not obliging any to join in the service. This was done, beuse it is not usual to open the Courts in R. Island with prayer, as some cannot concientiously join with the clergyman who leads in the devotion, and as many are averse from uniting religious and civil affairs in any meas-ure. The other event was the rejecting of two persons returned as jurors, as one an Atheist and the other denied all future

> A Good Soldier. Mr. Ichabod Dean, of Taunton, has performed military duty thirtyone years, under ten different Captains, and never missed a training.

The Common Council of Alexandria has pected to be a year hence. If, in the language of Jesterson, a man is "honest"—"capable" stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on and "a friend of the constitution," it is sprike a million.

The N. Y. Evening Post contains, in a letter from Mobile, an enumeration of all the buildings destroyed by the late fire at Mobile, with the names of the occupants, and owners. The whole number of houses and stores, exclusive of back-buildings, kitchens, ware-houses, &c. is 169.

WALLET LOST.

OST in Gardiner village a Wallet containing a note running to William West Jr, signed by Thos. W. Smith, for 13 dollars and 8 cents and sundy memoranda of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found said Wallet and will leave it at the Intelligencer office or with the subscriber in Augusta, shall be suitably rewarded.

GREENLIEF WHITE.

perance. "The object of this publication is," Mechanics since the fire at Mobile, carpensays the editor, "to promote and encourage ters' wages have advanced to five dollars a day, and even at that price, we understand is impossible to engage enough of them. The walls of Gibraltar have been lately

repaired, and are now, perhaps, the most beautiful specimens of fortifications in the first of January next. world. They are built of large stones cut out of rock, which are extremely hard, of a whitish color, and have all the appearance, built entirely of brick. It bears sad marks still of the seige which the gallant Elliot with six thousand men sustained for more than thre ' years, against the combined forces of France and Spain. It is now a pris-There are about six hundred on.

" Love was once a little boy."-A 'little boy aged fifteen years, cloped last week from Berkshire, Mass. with a young lady aged 18. The twain were made one.

TO CORRESPONDENTS Mr. Hutchinson's Reply to G. V. Waterman we learn has been sent us, but it has not

"Sincerity" shall be attended to spon. Will not some of our poetic friends fayor

us with a New Year's Address to our pat-

THE EDITOR has an appointment to preach next Sabbath in Dresden.

MARRIED.

In Farmington, Robert Goodenow, Esq. of Wilton, to Miss Mary Read Cutler, daughter of Nathan Cutler, Esq. In Westbrook, by Rev. John Bisbe, Jr. of Portland, Mr. David Lovett of Windham, to

Miss Martha Morton of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mrs. MARY BERRY, aged 70 years. In Augusta, on Saturday morning last, of consumption, Mrs. Hannah Dewey, wife of

Mr. Wm. Dewey, aged 34.
In Portsmouth, Mrs. Mary Quint, aged 44.

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR FARMERS & MECHANICS,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN GARDINER, ME. And Edited by

EZEKIEL HOLMES, M. D. Professor of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Natural History, in Gardiner Lyceum.

FARMERS & MECHANICS:—
Permit us to present to you the prospectus of a new periodical publication to be devoted to the promotion of your respective occupations and interests, entitled The New-Ligland Farmers, a Mechanics' Journal. We present it to you not without strong hopes that you will unite heart and hand in its support. Its objects are two fold.

1. To collect the many improvements which you may make in your several employments, to embody them, and to hand them to the world, in a permit-neut shape.

nent shape.
2. To scatter among you such facts and improvements as are or may be made in other parts of the world, and thus make the labors of others subservi-

world, and thus make the labors of others subservient to your own wants.

The advantages of such a publication, will (we trust) be obvious to every one. There is at present nothing of the kind published among us.

By a publication of this kind, officulties might be explained, ---doubts confirmed or done away, ----and knowledge more extensively diffused among those who most need it. It will also be a means of social intercourse between those who are now distant strangers; ---a medium of friendly exchange of sentiment, whereby congenial minds and spirits can contribute to the wants, the pleasures and the incontribute to the wants, the pleasures and the in-

formation of each other.

The work will be published mouthly, on good paper, with a fair type, and in an octave form, and each number will contain 24 pages, a part to be devoted to mechanical subjects, a part to agricultural and a part to miscellaneous subjects of general dill-

Each number will contain a cut or engraving of me useful machine; those recently invented will

some useful machine; those recently invented will be preferred.

If any one have queries to propose, ---doubts to solve, --- or difficulties to be explained, we will gladly insert them for those to hower who may feel competent.

The Journal will be published at P. Sheldon's office in Gardiner, Maine, and issued at 2 dolls. 50 cts. per annum, or 2 dolls. if paid in advance, and sent to any part of the world to which the mail will convex it.

sent to any part of the world to which the mail will convey it.

This, gentlemen, is the plan of our undertaking; shall it go into operation or not? Our object is to disseminate knowledge, let it come from what source it may, and while we shall endeavor to be honest, and give every one his due meed of credit, we shall also be assiduous in collecting and publishing whatever we think will be pleasing and instructive to our readers.

ing whatever we think will be pleasing and instructing to our readers.
We shall therefore put in requisition every publication which we can lay hold of--Newspapers, Magazines, Pamphlets, uctaive, quarto or folio must submit to a search or keep out of our way; and such part or parcel will be converted to our use as shall seem unto us good.

Any person procuring five subscribers and becoming responsible for the pay, shall receive one convertis.

coming responsible for the pay, shall receive one copy grafts.

N. R. The first number of the Journal is nearly printed and will be sent to any person wishing to examine the work; and if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to warrant a continuance of the publication, the second will be issued in February, and one number regularly each succeed-

ing monta.

Persons obtaining signatures are requested to forward them to the editor of publisher by the first of January next.

Gurdiner, November, 1827.

MASONIC MOTICE.

AFAYETTE LODGE in Reaufield will be publicly installed on Thursday the sixth day of December next. The procession will form at 10 o'clock A. M. Levi Johnson, Esq. will deliver an address on the occasion. Brethen of neighboring Lodges, and others in regular standing are respect-fully invited to attend by Lodge or otherwise as may be most convenient.

Per order of Layfayette Lodge, S. SWETT, JR. Secretary.

Augusta, Nov. 28.

Notice.

ALL Persons independ to whose notes or accounts are of long standing will confer a fayor by liquidating the same by the LL Persons indebted to J. D. ROBINSON

POUND, a small sum of money in this town.

Any person proving property and paying for this advertisement, may have it on application to Gardiner, Nov. 27, 1827.

BOOKS, BOOKS &C.

D SHELDON has received his Fall supply

BOOKS, STATIONARY, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Comprising a very general and complete assort-ment of such Books and other articles as are usually kept in similar establishments—all, or any part of which he will be pleased to sell on as good terms as any Bookseller in the vicinity.

(SILVER-STEEL PENKNIVES & RAZORS. ______ A large supply of BIBLES.

Gardiner, Oct. 30.

SINGING BOOKS. SEVENTEENTH edition of BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION of sacred music.

The 5TH edition of the HANDEL & HAYDN Collection.

For sale at the GARDINER BOOK-STORE.

(FSinging Schools & Societies supplied at Boston prices.

POR Sale at this office, by H. Sampson, Bow-doinham, and by the Editor in Augusta, Whittemore's Dialogues between a parent and his child, one on Matt. xxv. 46, and the other on John v. 28, 29. Also Ballou's Child's Scriptural Catechism.

THE GOVERNOR'S Proclamation for Thanks L giving just printed on Satin and for sale at the Gardiner Book-Store. Price 25 cents.

WET NURSE WANTED .-- Inquire at this Gardiner, Nov. 28.

BUFFALO ROBES.

P SHELDON has for sale a few prime Buffalo Skins, uncommonly cheap for Cash.

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS. A NEW supply of low priced Room Papers, just received and for sale at the GARDINER BOOKSTORE.

Wanted in a small family. Inquire at the Book-Store. Nov. 15, 1827. STORE.

POETRY.

BY J L. B.

[From the Souvenir.]

The annexed poem, from the pen of the talented Editor of the Morristown Pailadium, will be read with pleasure by every one capable of enjoying the beauties of poetry. It is chaste, nervous and elegant,—and combines with beauties of diction and ease of versification, a vigor of thought and sentiment rarely to be met with in the best lyrical compositions. The author is well known to the reading community by various compositions in prose and verse, all of which are distinguished for their ex-

Monadnock is a lofty peak of rock, which rises almost perpendicularly nearly a thousand feet from its base, and forms the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire .-- En. Souv.

THE MONADNOCK.

By WILLIAM P. M. WOOD.

Upon the far-off Mountain's brow The angry storm has ceased to beat, And broken clouds are gathering now In suiten reverence round his teet; Alone he mettheir crowded bands, Their folds around his breast were rended, And now once more redeemed he stands, And heaven's blue arch is o'er him bended,

1 've seen him when his awful head Wastrowning o'er the clouds beneath, That round his breast, recumbent, spread Their folds in many a misty wreath; I've seen him when the morning sun, Uncurtained, was in radiance beaming Upon those sombre wreaths of dun,

Like hope upon life's pathway gleaming. And I have viewed him hid in clouds Piled far above his nend sublime, Just as the gloom of doubt cushrouds The mount that Christian pilgrims climb, Anon their folds away were rent, And on his brow the sun was shining, E'en as the light of Faith is sent To cheer the heart in doubt repining.

I've seen him when the setting sun Burned like a baie-fire on the height; 've seen him, when the day was done, Throw back the beams of evening light; E'en as the twilight of the soul, When blest religion's light is gleaming Serenely on the Christian's soul,

To me his burnished top was seeming. I've seen him vanish from the sight When rayless night was gathering there,
L'en as goes out hope's blessed light
Within the precincts of despair;
I've seen nimin the moon-light hour
When all the world beneath was sleeping,

Like a lone sentry in his tower
His weary watch in silence keeping. And thereforever calm and clear

His lofty turret nobly springs; He owns no rival summit near,
No Sovereign but the King of Kings!
Thousands of nations have passed by,
Thousands of years unknown in story,
And still his aged walls on high He lifts in melancholy glory Must all the works of human po ver

Live but an hour, decay and fall, And still that cold and lonely tower Outlive the proudest of them all Must virtue in his heavenward way, And glory in his pathway blazing,
And beauty in her bright array
On which love's burning eyes are gazing:

Must all the feelings of the heart,
in joys and sorrows, bliss and fears,
Its nope and memory, all depart,
And sleep with unremembered years,—
Ads: all that mountain brave the shock,
When wild storms wave their banners of rork,
and the tooknare his thrones of rork. And time toolspare his thrones of rock When ages melt away before him? It should be so! for no heart heats

Beneath his cold and silent breast, For him no well-known voice repeats The gentle words that make us blest; And more than this, --- his deep repose
Is troubled by no thoughts of sorrow;
He hath no weary eyes to close,
He hath no cause to dread to-morrow. He should survive---but man should die

· As soon, and sadly as he may; The close of life is always nigh And well if it arrive to-day!

No matter when death rudely tears

The bands that soon or late must sever, For blest the promise that he bears, That man shall not live here forever?

And in the lapse of future years
When joy, and hope, and friends are fled,
And all the thoughts that ask no tears
Are those that hover round the dead,—— Perchance this scene may linger still, And pensive memories o'er me stealing, Remind me how the distant bill Waked all the chords of tender feeling:

And I may gaze with tearful eyes
Upon the mount that cleaves the sky,
And wish to lay my head, where lies
The dust of those of years gone by
At thy proud base, and be forgot,
While onward years their course are keeping, And thou art frowning o'er the spot Where Bard is with his fathers sleeping.

Farewell! I go my lonely way, Perchance far down the vale of years,he eyes that roll in smiles to-day
May gaze upon thee dim with tears; May see thee still unaftering stand, And envy thee thy calm reposing, Till death arrive with welcome hand, My cares and sorrows gently closing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BROKEN HEART. The Island of St. Domingo had long been held in peaceful possession by the mounted the throne that its quietude was disturbed. The blacks had become very numerous and imprudent, and it was not even supposed, until it actually happened, that an insurrection was about taking place. The negroes arose and were cruel in the extreme to the whites, and the inhabitants of the Island, massacred men, women and children, in the most barbarous manner, having no regard for age, sex, or condition. It was a dreadful dreds on the shore praying for God's sake not for the soul of her, treat him unkindly, to take them on board, but it was in vain, and they e'en went on together, she trip-and the wretches giving up all hopes, flung themselves in the river to rise no more.

Among the passengers who were so lucky as to procure a passage on board beyond the most sanguine expectations, one of the ships bound for Philadelphia, I have been pronounced "extraordinary" was one of the most wealthy and intelli- by one of the best judges America has gent merchants of the Island. He had

valuable jewels. His wife and daughter pliments; some of them, wis true, were also were safe, and with him. Notwith- a little left-handed, but then that is no standing Monsieur Berenger was seem- more than we must expect, you know; we ingly very fortunate, yet he had been so unused to wants of any kind that the denial of any gratification rendered him Sense. "I know it," said Common Sense. "I know it," said he—at the completely unhappy.

His wife was an amiable woman, and his daughter Louisa, a charming accom-plished girl, and her father's idol. They "I need not inform arrived in Philadelphia and took lodgings in Callowhill-street. It was some time be said of us when we were so much to-before they learned the English language, gether; so we will let that pass—since I as they kept retired, and all the neighborhood were in wonder who they could be. The daughter never went out but in company with her father, and they seemed inseparably bound to each other. The old man never smiled but on his child, and it was always observed, he appeared happy only in her company. She was as delicate a creature as ever nature moulded, half right. I have been declared to be a and her misfortunes were only supportable great novel reader, a monstrous epicure, because her father yet existed, and she wished to live only on his account. They tron of periodicals, a frequenter of all soon gained many friends in their neigh- kinds of lectures, a great inquirer, a great borhood, among whom were Mr. Marville friend of manufactures, a dabbler in poliand his nephew Frederick. They soon tics, more especially in Presidential ques-became warmly attached to the family, tions; I have been called a great reformand Frederick was aware it was the love er, a great brawler, and, in short, every of Louisa.

could he have seen his daughter comfortably situated in life, but to die and leave so tender a plant to buffet the rude blast of adversity and poverty, was more than turned by this time.' the old man could bear. He was seated "Right glad am I one pleasant afternoon in his arbor, with his daughter and his friend beside him. his eyes bent intently on her, and a tear stealing down his cheek, when his daughter was suddenly called from him by her mother. As she went the old man raised his hands and eyes to heaven and exclaimed, "who shall protect my child when I am taken from her?" His friend was moved by the manner of the old man, and seizing his hand, pressed it between his own, and exclaimed, " never shall she or you want while I live." The old man spake not-his looks told what his tongue would utter-he kissed his friend's hand, last long sigh of farewell to mortality.

Medical aid was procured immediately, but it was of no avail; a vein was opened so profusely that the physicians could not left the body; a circumstance so singular could not be accounted for by the physicians, and on opening the body they found the old man's heart not only figuratively. but actually broken in two parts! This circumstance had such an effect on the daughter, that she died in a twelvemonth after her marriage with Frederick and just as she had become the mother of a charming daughter.

[From the Boston Courier.]

AN ALLEGORY. As the Spirit of the Age was walking out one day, as was her custom, to observe what was going on among the good people of the earth, she chanced to meet her old acquaintance and kinsman, Common Sense. At first she was determined not to see her old friend, as people of the present day are wont not to see their obselete acquaintances, that is, give them the cut direct, being taken with a sudden fit of near sightedness-but Common Sense was one of your plain, straight-forward sort of old fellows, a little old-fashioned in his notions, and had by no means kept up with the Spirit of the Age in her refinements; having no idea of being treated of his ways, and show him the path like a modern dandy, he made directly up to his fair cousin, and thrusting out his hand, with the air of one who does not choose to be set saids he and the whole massis constitute of the whole massis constitute. choose to be set aside, he gave her a hearty shake and thus addressed her :-

"My good girl, it rejoices my heart to meet you once more—I have heard much of you lately, but have never set eyes upon you, since we made such a display together at C-Come, let us join company for a while ; I am anxious to know how you have fared."

Now the Spirit of the Age had, it is true, been very intimate with Common Sense in former days, and it was supposed by many that they would make a match of it at last, and be united for life; but some how or other, they parted company, and, as is usual in such cases, the world took sides, some declaring that she had jilted him, and others as stoutly maintained that French, and it was not until Louis XVI. he had left her in a rather shabby manner. Be this as it may, it is certain that poor Common Sense soon fell into disrepute, even among those who had previously been most loud in his praises, while the bright Spirit of the Age became more and more the subject of conversation. It will not appear surprising that under these circumstances she should receive his proposition of walking with him with no great pleasure, for her friends would declare if they saw them together, that she was anxscene-the blood flowed through the gut- ious to make up with him, and they fearters like water-and the groans of misera- ed that if she should again become intible victims rang upon the air in mournful mate with him, she would grow dult and sounds. The inhabitants, as many as uninteresting. Now the truth was, she were spared, flew to the ships in the har- had no notion of hanging such a clog about bor for safety; being few, the captains her neck, but then the poor fellow looked were compelled to embark, leaving hun- so glad to see her again, that she could bling after, keeping as near as he could.

"You ask me how I have fared," said she-"know then that I have flourished I have been pronounced "extraordinary" produced, and it was allowed by all that

same time heaving a sigh which seemed to proceed from the very bottom of his

"I need not inform you," she continued, " of all the pretty things that used to gether; so we will let that pass-since I parted with you I have been absolutely astonished to find in what estimation I have been held by the present generation. One would think that I had as many shapes as Proteus himself, but you know what that old Latin rascal makes Mercury say of us ladies, "variun et mutabile, and I begin to believe he was more than a dear lover of religious excitement, a pa-Happy would Mr. Berenger have been flattered and caressed by the greater part of the world, and had it not been for a few solitary individuals, who adhered to your party, I might perhaps have had my head

"Right glad am I that you have escaped so dreadful a fate," said Common Sense; "though it is, I should think, only with the skin of your teeth, to use a homely proverb. But learn a lesson of me; put away all your nonsense and flummery, leave off reading nothing but novels and reviews, and store your mind with something solid; leave off quarrelling about abstruse points of religion, and learn to put in practice its plain, simple precepts. If you attend the lectures of wise men, go with a desire to learn and not to be amused or to be fashionable. Encourage manufactures, but be sure to do it in the best way. Seek the best men for your rulers, laid his hand on his bosom and breathed a and if you have tried them and found them good and true, be not in a hurry to get rid of them "

"This may all be very correct, Mr. in the neck and the blood rushed from it Common Sense," said the Spirit of the Age, "but it is horridly unfushionable—a stop it, till nearly every drop of blood had dreadful bore"-so saying, she wished him a good morning and left him to the enjoyment of his own reflections. A. G.

> A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.

I herewith send thee my pocket-clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was no ways reformed, nor even in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the in-dex of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him: that his motions are wavering and irregular: that his pulses are sometimes very quick, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish, (notwithstanding I frequently urge him,) that when he should be on his duty, as thou knoweth his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping-or, as the vanity of the human race phraseth it, I catch him napping. Hence, I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man. Examine him therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. In thy last thou chargest me with 1-8 of a pound, which I will pay when thy work deserves it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman that need not be ashamed. when thou layest thy correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, lest thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come by the motion of the light that ruleth the day; and let him learn from that unerring guide. the true calculation of his table and equation; and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules. then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent, in the root of all evil, to thee.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

J. D. ROBINSON. A GENT for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to

HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNS, and their contents, against loss or damage by

PIRE

The rates of premium are as low as those of any other similar institution, and the adjusting and payment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal.

For terms of fusciance, application may be made to the above Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay. Gardiner, May 25, 1827.

ALMANACS FOR 1828. gent merchants of the Island. He had been fortunate enough, to save from the besaid nothing more than was true. I have received all sorts and kinds of composen or single, a publishers prices.

Maine Farmer's—Thomas Farmer's—New-England Farmer's and Christian ALMANACS for sale at the Garbinsh Bookstone by the groce, pozen or single, a publishers prices.

Chemical Embrocation,—or WHITWELL'S

ORIGINAL OPODEL DOC. Treble the strength of the hard kind.

FEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THIS article is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every Physician of extensive practice in the U. States, as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Neck or Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.

The use of this celebrated remedy is not confined to the American States.

ed to the American States. Orders for it are constantly received from South America, the West-Indies, Nova-Scotia, Lower Canada, and in one instance orders were received from Englandand Russia. In a late letter to the Proprietor, from St. Sal-vador, the writer observes, "Your opode ldoc begins to be well known and fully appreciated," &c.

Certificates have been received, sufficient to fill a column of a paper. A few only, of the first repetability are attached to the directions---mong which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America.

Pause before you purchase.

No one circumstance can more fully prove the value and great demand for this Medicine, than the numerous servile and contemptible imitations in existence. Some have so closely imitated the stamp and type of the outside wrapper, as to be difficult of detection, except only by the omission of the NAME. Therefore, as you value Life or limb, be sure to ask for and receive WHITWELL'S opodeldoc only, or you may be most wretchedly im-

At the same place may be had, the AROMATIC SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American Con-

SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American Continent, in cases of Catarrh and Headache, drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, Dimness of Eye-sight, and all disorders of the head.

From its most fragrant and grateful quality, it completely counteracts the effects of a bad atmosphere, and being greatly antiputrescent, is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sick.

ALSO, --- DETERGENT BITTERS, a most excellent stricks for Laundice, was telegrant to the cellent article for Jaundice, want of appetite, &c

ALSO, ... JARVIS' BILIQUS PILLS, a cheap and fire Family Medicine.
Constantly for sale by
BOWMAN & PERKINS.

Gardiner, January 5, 1827.

NEW HAT-STORE

LABAN L. MACOMBER, (Opposite McLellan's New Hotel.)

AS established himself as a Hat Manufacturer. HAS established himself as a Hat Manufacturer, and has constantly on hand, for sale, an as-sortment of Gentleman's, Youth's and Children's HATS, cheap for cash, country produce, or ap-

proved credit.

The following certificates of Hat manufacturers in the City of Boston and vicinity will show the superior quality of Macomber's Patent Machine Hat bodies.

Hat bodies.

We the undersigned, having seen in operation Macomber's Machine for Planking Wool Hat Bodies, are of opinion that the bodies are closed better, are smoother, will hold their stiffening, and finish better than those planked in the usual manner.

JESSE BROWN, Pres't. Boston Hat Manf.
EL18HA VOSE, Treas. Boston Hat Manf.
SAMUEL BARRY, Waterlown,
C. L. EMERSON, Newburyport,
JAMES KENT, West Springfield,
MARTIN BATES, Boston,
GEO. BASS,

do.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Hat Bodies made by the above Machine, are of opinion that they are better made than those manufactured BRADFORD LINCOLN,

Director of the Boston Hat Manf. JOHN LUNGLEY, RENRY CLARK, Finishing Agent of the Boston Hat Manf.

We, the undersigned having made use of Macon We, the undersigned having made use of Macomber's Machine for Planking Wool Hat Bodies, do hereby certify that the bodiesso planked are smoother and closed better than they can be in the usual manner. The laborious part of the work is done by the machine.

HIRAM MORTON,
Foreman of Rob't. Racon's tist Factory, Medford.
JOHN WHITE, Methuen,
HIRAM MERRILL, Salem, N. H.

N. B. L. L. M. hopes, by the strictest attention to business, and the superior quality of his Hats, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

ECORS, STATIONARY, AND PAPER HANGINGS,

Gardiner, Nov. 7, 1827.

P. SHELDON. AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE,

A COMPLETE assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Also, writing, letter, and wrap-ping PAPER, at the manufacturers prices; and a complete assortment of ROOM PAPERS, from 20 conts, to 150 cents per roll. A great variety of Rodgers', and other fine Cutlery. Quills, by the M. very cheap. Slates per dozen, do. Combs. Mathematical Instruments, Scales, &c. &c. comprising as complete an assortment of articles as can be found in any similar establishment, and at the Gardiner, January 5.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, Connecticut, offers to in-sure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trilling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive ele-

ment, which often in a single hour sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their

business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For the terms of insurance is prompt and liberal. For the temperature application may be made to the Agent, who i authorized to issue policiestoapplicants without delay GEO. EVANS, Agent. Gardiner, Jan. 5.1827.

JUST RECEIVED.

A ND for sale as this office, and by the Editor at A Augusta, a few copies of HUTCHINSON'S Aatton, &c. Price 62 1-2 cents bound, or 50 cents half bound.

OLIVER'S CONVEYANCER.

JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE PRACTICAL CONVEYANCING. SELECTION of FORMS of General Utility with notes interspersed. Second edition. By B. L. OLIVER, Jr. ond edition. June 8, 1827.

NATIONAL READER RECENTLY published and for sale by P. Shellow, Gardiner, the National Reader, a reading hook for the higher classes in Schools and Acad-

emics, by Rev. J. Pierpont, of Boston, compiler of the highly approved American First Class Book, &cc- The National Render is intended to be in A-merican schools what the English Render is in the schools of Great Britain, & is extremely well adap-ted to the purpose for which it is designed, and is rap-idly superseding the English Reader. The super-intending Committee of schools in Gardiner have directed the use of the National Reader in the chools under their care.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION THREE ESSAYS. BY WALTER BALFOUR.

ESSAY I.

On the Intermediate State of the Dead.
Sect. 1. The scriptures examined respecting the state of man's Body, Soul, and Spirit, between death and the resurrection.

death and the resurrection.

Sect. 2. On Ghosts, and their intercourse with this world after death.

Sect. 3. On the various opinions which have been entertained respecting the nature of man, soul, its immortality; its condition after death; whence such opinions originated; and how they came to be incorporated with the Christian religion. Sect. 4. Facts stated, showing that the common opinions respecting man's soul, and its condition after death, cannot be true.

Sect. 5. Objections considered.

ESSAY II.

On the Resurrection from the Dead.
Sect. 1. On the resurrection of Jesus Christ from sect. 2. On the resurrection of man from the dead.
Sect. 3. Remarks addressed to Christians, Jens,

ESSAY III.

ESSAY III.

On the Greek terms krino, krisis, krima, &c. iendered judge, judgement, condemnad, condemnation damned, damnation, &c. in the New Testament, Concluding remarks, on Mr. Hudson's Letters, in defence of a future retribution, addressed to Messrs. Hosea Ballou, Balfour, and others.

Mesers. Hosea Ballou, Ballour, and others.

These three Essays were commenced for the author's personal satisfaction, without any view in immediate publication, or as an answer to Mr. Hudson's book. But as we deem them a full answer to it, we proceed to prepare them for the press. All his texts in proof of a future retribution are particularly considered; the principle of analogy on which he reasons betwixt this state and the future, is also examined; and the assumed ground on which he builds his whole scheme of punishment after death, is shown to be without foundation in the Bible.

CONDITIONS.

The work shall be handsomely printed in a 12mo, yolume, containing between 350 and 400 pages, and will be delivered to subscribers at one dollar in boards, or one dollar and twenty-five cents bound. Persons becoming responsible for 6 copies can receive a 7th gratis. Those to whom subscription papers are sent, or any inclined to favor the publication, are requested to return an account of the number of copies subscribed for, by the first of January ber of copies subscribed for, by the first of Janua-ry, to the author. The work shall then be put to press, if the subscription will warrant the expense of publication.

Charlestown, (Mass.) Nov. 7, 1827.

T Signatures received at this office.

E, H. LOMBARD, **PROTECTION**

INSURANCE COMPANY, IS DULY AUTHORIZED TO TAK MARINE RISKS.

POREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium sued without delay, upon application to said Agen at Hallowell.

a cr

C C

natu

man

catio

milia

ally

that

Impe

ed o

the (

forth

mear

succi

can l

their

mean

thing

GARDINER LYCEUM. WINTER CLASSES.

CLASSES in Carpentry, and Civil Architecture, and in Agriculture will be admitted November 22, and a class in Chemistry January 2, acticach to continue until the third Wednesday in April 1828. The class in Agriculture will attend to Agricultural Chemistry, the practical analysis of soils, &c. and to any other studies pursued at the Lycepm consistent with the above course. Such of the classes in Agriculture and Chemistry as desire it, will have the privilege of attending with the Professor in the Laboratory during the preparation for Lectures.

provided, by which such students as choose, may devote a portion of the time, to earn their own support. It is not therefore necessary, that a young man should be urged forward faster than his abilities

man should be arged forward faster than his animes and means will justify.

A workshop is furnished, where employment will be given to young men desirous of supporting themselves, by which they will be enabled to do so in whole or in part. In the Summer a number will be received, who will have the apportunity of defraying the expences of board, by labor on the

Classes in Agricultuce, and in Civil Architectur and Carpentry, for the whole term, including ter for Lectures, Class in Chemistry, including fees for Lecture, 10 Dollars.

Third Class 5 Dollars per term.
First and Second Class 8 Dollars per term.
Tuition will be furnished gratis to any meritori ous young men unable to pay.

Gardiner, Nov. 8, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribe has been duly appointed Administrator of all nd singular the goods and estate which were of ROBERT PORTER,

ROBERT PORTER,

Late of Pittston, in the county of Kennebec, Yenman, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bonds as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of the said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said retate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN COLBORN, Administrator, Pittston, Oct. 30, 1827.

Piltston, Oct. 30, 1927. LOST. DARK Brown colored COW, about eigh

years old, a short tail, having strayed from ad of a person in this village, whoever we information at this off ce so that the owner obtain her shall be handsomely rewarded for the trouble. Oct. 31. ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, &c.

POR sale at the GARDINER BOOK STORE
Atlantic Souvenir for 1828,...The Mem
and the Token, works of a similar description a
Souvenir will be received in a few days. Also sale as above a geest variety of Books suity youths of either sex and for children.

Hats, Caps, But-FALO ROBES & FUR TRIM-MINGS.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber Youths, do. do. Gentlemen's Hair do. Youths, do. do. Gentlemen's Glazed Leather do,

Gentlemen's Glazed Leather do,
Gentlemen's Nutra do.
Also, a prime lot of Buffalo Robes and For
Trimmings, Hats of all kinds, West India Goods,
Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. all which will be sold
Cheap for Cash or Country produces,
N. B. Cash given for all kinds of J. DAVIS.
Shimning Futs.

OF BLANKS-for sale at this offer